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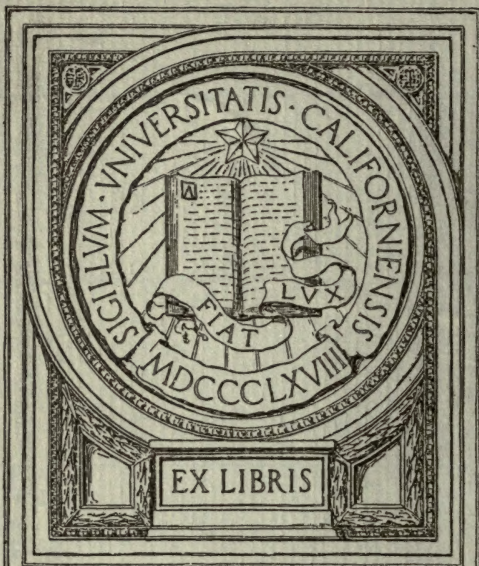
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THE TRAGEDY OF PONTUS

1914—1922

PHILADELPHIA 1922



LIVRE NOIR

LA TRAGÉDIE DU PONT

1914—1922

ATHÈNES 1922

UNIVERSITY OF
CALIFORNIA

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- II Statistics
- III A few short notes of the Turkish cruelties perpetrated against the greeks of the Pontus during the months of June, July and August 1921
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M. N. W.

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pendant les mois du Juin, Juillet et Août 1912
- IV La tragédie de Baffra
- V La tragédie d'Oinoé
- VI Liste des condamnés à mort et exécutés

PREFACE

The Central Council of Pontus fulfils a sad duty in publishing this Black Book.

We are anxious to give to the civilised world a real picture of the ills which the Turks have inflicted upon a small and noble nation whose fate and mission ever since the ancient times has been to fight for its independence moral and political and suffer for freedom and civilisation.

In this pamphlet we have published official statistics drawn from the archives of the Oeumenical Patriarchate, and reports describing the crimes committed by the Turks against the Christians of the region of Pontus.

Since the year 1914 the Ottoman Government, on the lines of a plan organised and premeditated has caused more than 1,500,000 Greeks and Armenians of Asia Minor to be massacred by its local agents. The unfortunate Greek populations of Pontus have been decimated by murder and privation, have witnessed their churches profaned, their daughters violated, their wives dishonoured, babies snatched from the arms of their mothers and hurled against the walls, old men and children burned within the churches and priests massacred under the portals. These unheard of, unnameable atrocities have been committed by those very beings, whom the conscience of the civilised peoples and of their rulers, has placed outside civilised Humanity, and declared them excluded from the family of nations, as unworthy and incapable to rule other peoples, particularly Christians.

The Central Council of Pontus, appeals to all high-minded and humanitarian men and women and hopes that the conscience of the civilised world will be roused sufficiently to stigmatise the horrors denounced, horrors, which merely to tolerate, would be a shame to Humanity.

Central Council of Pontus

15, Paparigopoulo Street

Athens 14th January 1922

PRÉFACE

Le Conseil Central du Pont accomplit un triste devoir en éditant ce livre noir. Il a voulu donner au monde civilisé un image réel des catastrophes que les Turcs ont causé sur une petite et noble nation, dont la mission, dès l'antiquité, fut de combattre pour son indépendance morale et politique et de souffrir pour la liberté et la civilisation.

Dans cette brochure nous avons publié des statistiques officielles puisées du Patriarcat Oecuménique et des exposés où sont décrits les crimes commis par les Turcs contre les Chrétiens de la région du Pont.

Dès 1914 le gouvernement Ottoman sur un programme organisé et prémédité a fait massacrer, par ses autorités locales, dans l'Asie Mineure plus de 1.500.000 Grecs et Arméniens ! Les malheureuses populations Grecs du Pont furent décimés par les meurtres et les privations, virent leurs temples souillés, leurs vierges violés, leurs femmes déshonorées, de petits enfants arrachés aux bras de leurs mères pour être lancés contre les murs, des vieillards et des enfants brûlés dans les églises et des prêtres massacrés sous les portails.

Ces atrocités inouïes et sans nom ont été commises par ceux-là mêmes que la conscience des peuples civilisés et de leurs Gouvernants mit au ban de la civilisation et déclara exclus de la famille des nations comme indignes et incapables de gouverner d'autres peuples surtout de peuples chrétiens.

Le Conseil Central du Pont fait appel aux âmes élevées et humanitaires et espère que la conscience du monde civilisé sera soulevée pour stigmatiser les horreurs dénoncés dont la simple tolérance constitue une honte pour l'humanité.

Conseil Central du Pont

Rue Paparigopoulou 15

Athènes le 14 Janvier 1922

STATISTICS

*of Greeks cities and villages of Pontus whose in habitants
have been exiled, burnt, killed and massacred during
the war and the armistice.*

STATISTIQUE

*des villes et villages grecs du Pont, dont les habitants
ont été exilés, brûlés, tués et massacrés pendant la
guerre et durant l'armistice.*

Circumscription of the Metropolis of Amassia

Circonscription de la Métropole d'Amassia

cities and villages — villes et villages —	the greek population population grecque	cities and villages — villes et villages —	the greek population population grecque
Samsoun et Kadi Kioy (mutessarifat)	15612	report	19461
Ada-tépé	470	Kel Kaya	350
Oulou-ghiol	165	Zyganton	178
Papaz mahlessi	570	Cara-ghiol	673
Pelit-oglou	320	Panayot-ouchagi	327
Mecheli-douz	214	Court-alan	310
Haïdar	167	Tonaragli	500
Ghiol-belen	420	Sernitz-daghi	458
Yaili Kerich	385	Dev-gherich	609
Seimenanton	305	Courekdjî	127
Demirdji Keuy	125	Poylan	241
Sohudjé	180	Courken-punari	283
Cara mahmour	175	Carasongour	319
Kizil oglac	200	Taflan keuy	416
Maranton	153	Hadji Ismaïl	316
à reporter	19461	Yarmanli yatak	129
		à reporter	24697

cities and villages —	the greek population	cities and villages —	the greek population
villes et villages —	population grecque	villes et villages —	population grecque
report	24697	report	40914
Elias Keuy	480	Kizil ghienl	365
Sarnitz punari	625	Kestané Sayvani	447
Andréa mahlessi	1180	Tchinarli	78
Kertmé	377	Tépédjik	435
Songout	75	Avdan	230
Carapertchin	1508	Atilghan	695
Tcham alan	278	Tchardak Kerich	343
Tchanakdj	370	Duvedjik	410
Dérédjik	1391	Sarri biyik	} 407
Tchadal armout	169	Yilanli déré	
Ada	340	Foundoudjak	303
Tchirakman	1022	Sarri Klissé	370
Cavadjik	129	Aroudjak	406
Touzeren	278	Moscofantou	91
Tchandir	190	Mazinoglou	123
Karlik	250	Kotekli	213
Hayat deréssi	407	Tchinghir	938
Bellen	670	Tancarlou	401
Toïgar	280	Chamli ouchagi	180
Elma tchoukur	793	Avdji oglou	352
Tobal ouchaghi	140	Tekné punar	325
Omar gheulu	366	Sari matlun	353
Calkadjik	166	Dévé han	108
Yellidjé	236	Kirk harman	203
Caragheul	118	Alan Keuy	205
Garadoklou	70	Kichledjik	209
Soghanli	203	Assar Aghatz	406
Oxé	960	Yordan oglou	152
Erikli	898	Djimenli	175
Akdoghan	132	Yolloudjé	125
Indjebel	282	Ayakli Alan	254
Caya Kuneghi	653	Tébé Keuy	351
Dioug Keuy	675	Ghayoglou	125
Kel ouchaghi	171	Dagdjilar	127
Sogout punari	335	Karip ouchagi	175
à reporter	40914	à reporter	50994

cities and villages —	the greek population	cities and villages —	the greek population
villes et villages —	population grecque	villes et villages —	population grecque
report	50994	report	59931
Koutekler	106	Bohdja armout	236
Korouchlar	152	Cazandjuli tchardak	582
Cara touzla	206	Teharchi Yeri	406
Dagtoukel	201	Déniz Tchikouru	158
Ghadi Kerich	75	Tikenli yatak	260
Yarimdja	125	Kamchi	229
Haïdar	127	Kerpichli	345
Buyuk	204	Sarri yourt	833
Souloudja	150	Yénidjé	199
Ouzoun Kerich	155	Ordou pachi	308
Karadjam	355	Kamichlighiol	119
Domouz alan	127	Yagh bassan	836
Kerchembé	308	Syméonlar	154
Kessaulu	705	Kichla	325
Oudj punar	256	Ketikli	121
Achagi Karamouk	405	Fouroundjioçlou	240
Yokari	256	Klimanton	301
Pel Karamouk	352	Tchal	228
Sahardja	402	Kizli Keuy	181
Sarnitz	366	Kovdjé Punar	276
Alan	359	Kaman	123
Kiredjli	340	Velkirighi	93
Alandjik	209	Seizananton	67
Mehmed ardi	215	Oxyzanton	36
Kirk harman	410	Sapananton	62
Ilidjé	160	Indjé Kerich	75
Fountoukli	125	Mandarlon	105
Tcharchamba	1104	Pachayataghi	95
(Kaïmakamlik)		Kiavour yourton	234
Hizirli	366	Trapezanton	177
Kotzalan	155	Yocari Tchirik	383
Romananton	90	Achagi Tchirik	1315
Tetiakanton	89	Kokdjé	241
Kiretz tépé	282	Kourkenli yatak	221
à reporter	59931	à reporter	69495

cities and villages —	the greek population	cities and villages —	the greek population
villes et villages —	population grecque	villes et villages —	population grecque
report	69495	report	87163
Alibey	270	Mouzmelek	280
Baffra	3822	Pech Kerler	397
(Kaimakamlik)		Bakir punar	383
Peloukler	431	Balouklar	297
Benliouchaghi	425	Chryssi Keuy	582
Devrent	575	Sohou djukur	436
Darboghaz	467	Sihlik	678
Touhourlar	416	Caba djukur	497
Karadja Kichla	366	Yaila	779
Oltchekler	288	Cara punar	457
Otmacha	291	Maïslou	284
» alatcham	498	Domouz alan	332
Kirezli	637	Kourlen tami	442
Piré yourdou	471	Zeïnel	441
Asmadjam	745	Arab ouchagi	246
Keussedik	558	Selamalek	427
Yermen ouchaghi	321	Keussé mahlé	245
Tikendjik	526	Elmadjik	648
Tehenikli yourdou	772	Eurendjik bachi	167
Beïdourlu	269	Eldavout	846
Ormanos	975	Keukdjé Sou	332
Kavlaan	254	Ak tekké	1011
Domouzaghi	690	Issakli	580
Deïrmen Kuneghi	372	Karatiken	82
Keller	313	Enghez tépé	167
Caradjoglou	180	Keutcher ouchaghi	534
Tchandir	121	Boyaloudjé	341
Yelli depé	88	Achagi Assar	632
Sourmeli	512	Yocari	750
Evrân ouchagi	212	Capu Kaya	834
Doghan youvassi	298	Kiz alan	466
Gaïtalaba	765	Hidir Elias	130
Lenkerli	142	Mouamlou	245
Tchiriklar	177	Constanti ouchagi	304
Osmân beïlou	420	Yer alti	331
à reporter	87163	à reporter	102753

cities and villages — villes et villages — report	the greek population — population grecque — 102753	cities and villages — villes et villages — report	the greek population — population grecque — 113781
Ghazi	207	Amassia	} 1300
Démirdji Keuy	309	(mutessariflik)	
Ghazi beïlou	56	Ziara	38
Keussé Keuy	338	Topouz	420
Tchoulfa hodja	351	Abadji	223
Cavaklidja	143	Zaana	394
Metaris Kétighi	230	Findikli	551
Moustedjeb bachi	248	Merzifoun	} 470
Agdja alan	905	(Kaïmakamlik)	
Ak Kuneghi	1005	Yedi Kioz	151
Djal Keuy	152	Bayat	209
Iné ghazi	158	Ghélin sinissi	155
Carakeuy	165	Mahmoudli	197
Keusseli christiani	209	Osmanoglou	259
Kouz alan	405	Sira Ketché	478
Koumru ouchagi	202	Kemal	538
Kouchlighan	101	Tourassan	209
Lotouros	109	Hamam ayaghi	287
Ot Kayassi	205	Kavadjouk	391
Saa Klar	127	Doghanli	153
Tachdji oussaghi	165	Caracostalar	133
Topour ouchagi	155	Terzili	350
Aladjam	} 1516	Ala yourt	328
(mudirlik)		Ousta serai	182
Kellik	137	Cara agatz punar	178
Aïnderessi	323	Kichla	175
Djivli	216	Tataroglou	263
Perkelli	393	Sahardja	616
Cara houssein	950	Tachlou yarimdja	321
Koz Koyou	238	Hiriklar	238
Tach Kelik	76	Kitetzlik	396
Kellikler	254	Hadji ali	180
Tchendirlik	351	Kodja oglou	320
Kizli veren	446	Belen aladja	225
Meïdandjik	193	Djamli Keny	161
à reporter	113781	à reporter	124270

cities and villages — villes et villages	the greek population — population grecque	cities and villages — villes et villages	the greek population — population grecque
report	124270	report	132830
Kavza	}	Dourna Keul	88
(Kaïmakamlik)		Tchépni	287
Ali éfendi tchiflik	}	Déré-Keuy	707
Tekké aran	92	Boghdja armout	102
Narlik	257	Kapakli Esmé	398
Az tourassan	177	Vezir Kiopru	}
Karra missé	335	(Kaïmakamlik)	
Keusrout	193	Indjirlou	325
Yaz bassan	906	Ersandik	184
Kotz oglou	348	Saradjik	668
Kenek	923	Kaya arkassi	492
Eski yeuren	136	Kaplan	70
Karadjoren	102	Souleman Keuy	304
Sih Keuy	224	Patsas	415
Habji Dédé	257	Bodjouk tchiflik	249
Djaïr ozou	375	Kondja	405
Kovanitz	490	Hadji yourt	353
Aïdogdou	143	Yoloundjé alan	182
Séré féli	307	Allan	269
Tahna	166	Kirkharman	581
Tach olouk	385	Mermer alti	778
Elmaloudja	54	Îlidja	425
Domouz alan	328	Yel Karamoul	154
Orfan	347	Kirésslik	384
Dérédjik	447	Alândjik	444
Poursuk alan	236	Kavaklidja	220
Imirdjik	159	Yek alan	113
Kopedjik	359	Katir alan	549
Kirenlik	115	Tepé Keuy	605
Kavadjik	156	Hadji Kerich	461
Ahyourt bachi	387	Cara punar	436
Iztitz	72	Kizlar alan	225
Yazdji Mahmout	350	Pinga	245
Dikenli	157	Kaz daghi	128
Kunzm aran	175	Bayat	217
à reporter	109	à reporter	212
	132830		144505

cities and villages —	the greek population —	cities and villages —	the greek population —
villes et villages —	population grecque —	villes et villages —	population grecque —
report	144505	report	148679
Ozansighi	83	Sinope	} 3768
Pitchedjik	174	(mutessariflik)	
Kavak	} 250	Profite Elias	590
(mudirlik)		Karadjia Keuy	269
Koloudjé aghil	340	Yokari Keuy	493
Yilan oré	187	Djessis deré	218
Caramouh	583	Kerzé	645
Teknedjik	397	Domouz alan	506
Caratcham	358	Morza	441
Caradagh	646	Halassi	193
Zoghaulu	390	Yarna	221
Sernitz	766	Taidja	486
		Ayantou	203
		Tossé	366
à reporter	148679	total	157078

Of the 157078 Christians of the Metropolis of Amassia there remain alive about 23000 as follows :

De ces 157078 Chrétiens de la Métropole d'Amassia ne restent en vie qu'environ 23000, comme suit :

- | | | | |
|---|------|---|------|
| 1) In Samsoun women and boys of less than 12 years of age and old men of more than 65 years | 7000 | 1) à Samsoun des femmes, des enfants âgés de moins de 12 ans et des vieillards de plus de 65 ans, environ . | 7000 |
| 2) In Sinope and the Interland women and boys . . . | 4000 | 2) à Sinope et à l'intérieur, femmes et enfants | 4000 |
| 3) Exiled fellows remaining yet alive | 2000 | 3) Ceux des exilés qui se trouvent encore en vie | 2000 |
| 4) Those who had the good luck to go abroad before the catastrophe | 2000 | 4) Ceux qui ont eu la chance de se trouver à l'étranger avant la catastrophe | 2000 |
| 5) Those who escaped the massacre taking refuge on the mountains between Sam- | | 5) Ceux qui pour éviter le massacre imminent ont pris la fuite aux monta- | |

soun and Baffra, already
condamned to die with
hunger and be starved
with cold 8000
23000

gues entre Samsoun et
Baffra, mais qui sont déjà
condamnés à la mort par
la faim et le froid 8000
23000

So the ferocious destruction, costs only in the circumscription
of the Metropolis of Amassia a loss of 134078 men on a total
of 157078.

Ainsi la destruction féroce et néfaste seulement dans la circon-
scription de la Métropole d' Amassia coûte sur 157078 personnes
134078!

Circumscription of the Metropolis of Neocesarée

Circonscription de la Métropole Néocésarée

(du Caza d'Ordou)		Report	15814
Ordou	8750	Dépé-mili	67
Vona	6689	Tzaghirli yatak	62
Téké		Kedjilissi	150
Jasson		.(Caza Uniah)	16093
Ferneke		Uniah	3100
Kaya-bachi		Kirejd dépé	346
Haidar		Dérébachi	490
Alandjak		Kiyarés	608
Oloukli		Douz meché	583
Artouh		(Caza Termé)	21220
Ova djicour		Tchanghéris	612
Andouz		Djilar	540
Ai-Antonius		Liman déré	560
Kiok Omer		Djokdé	534
Dépé bagha		(Caza Inéboli)	23466
Djitlik-Kiran		Inéboli	269
Kizil touz		Bartin	1418
Kazandjilou		Adjidinon	652
Elez Keuy		Caradja	367
Yeni-bazar		Askordassion	170
Kizil-ot		(Caza Djité)	26342
Ouzoun ali			
Sémen			
Abourlou			
Bey-alan			
Sasson	375		
à reporter	15814	à reporter	26342

report	26342	report	26626
Djité	284	(Caza Fatza)	
		Fatza	590
à reporter	26626	total	27216

Exterminated by the confiscation of their fortunes, exile, violations, cold hunger, assassination and massacre.

dépouillés de leurs biens confisqués, morts en exil, par la faim et le froid, violés, pillés, assassinés, tués et massacrés.

Circumscription of the Metropolis of Trebizonde

Circonscription de la Métropole de Trébizonde

(du Caza de Tripoli)		report	16312
Tripolis	2300	Moulkanton	528
Klisséporon	135	Houmurkianton	632
(Caza Elévi)	2435	Assou	850
Elévi	1250	Halaniki	280
(Caza Rizeh)	3685	(Caza Ofi)	18002
Rizeh	2000	Yiga	306
(Caza Platana)	5685	Kofika	135
Platana	1900	Krisitza	430
Kaloyena	460	Lekka	34
Fiz	472	(Caza Trébizonde)	19507
Cartzéa	438	Kiladi	730
Assor	550	Dourha	630
Calliera	238	Mounta	465
Strouki	513	Argali	402
Mersini	515	Karlouki	420
Agridi	465	Komera	140
Fyssera	330	Kouhla	570
Frangoulanton	122	Samarouxa	345
(Caza Sourména)	11688	Megali Samarouxa	660
Kinonissa	2245	Ohtsa	270
Carakantsi	776	Sessera	310
Mexezi	507	Fantak	170
Djikoli	1096	des diverses autres	24619
à reporter	16312	communautés	13815
		total	38434

Exterminated by the confiscation of their fortunes, exile, violations, cold hunger, assassination and massacre.

dépouillés de leurs biens confisqués, morts en exil, par la faim et le froid, violés, pillés, assassinés, tués et massacrés.

Circumscription of the Metropolis of Haldias

Circonscription de la Métropole Haldias

(du Caza de Toroul)		reporte	18390
Coronyxa	575		
Mandjero	280	Kanak	
Amvrikion	1380	Kelenton	
Fytiana	356	Derena	
Papavram	287	Londjion	
Sarantar	850	Almis	} 2300
Iledjonk	289	Kalitz	
Hopsia	570	Ayannis	
Gholi	340	Siméra	
Fétikés	1650	Ramatananton	
Mavréna	249	Massananton	} 20690
Ak-djal	286	(Gaza Chéiran)	
Ghargaéna	802	Yokari Tarsos	
Desmena	380	Achaghi Tarsos	
Simikli	2508	Belen	
Saripapa	820	Oulon chéiran	
Sarpis Keuy	220	Mavrolith	
Avliana	798	Tchaoul	
Adyssa	835	Zimon	
Artaber	420	Cun- batour	
Mankadion	387	Papoussi	
Beytarla	248	Djapoutli	
Djimбрика	358	Pindjanton	
Ryakion	450	Duman-oloughi	
Paléohorion	285	Somki	
Haviana	797	Parotzi	
Djiti	465		
Demirdji Keuy	350	(Caza Kelkit)	
Djolahana	405	Tangar	
Palayia	380	Sion	
Mourd xani	370		
à reporter	18390	à reporter	

(Caza Tripoli)	26653	report	26653
Cara- Kaya		Aslandjik	
Erséil-maden		(Gaza Kérassunde)	
Akdjé Klissé		Kir harmau	
Ouroudja-maden		Armout alan	
Devekli		Kotylia	
Nial		Ayanni	
Court- béli		Djal	
Ada-beuyouk		Divliz	
Ada-douzi		Kéyirez	
Cara-Erik		Kouch-Kaya	
Agalik maden		Saraydjik	
Lahana maden		Yol-aghiz	
Sakhalva		Kassiopi	
Yaglidéré		Divan	
Hapsa tchaïr		Yamourdja maden	35000
Monastir		Prassari	
Ghebé-Klissé		Déréli	
Djaghkak		Carali	
Yéni-Keuy		Yoma	
Mexen		Kayahissar	
Sati-maden		Melici	
Eselli maden		Djorleyik	
Djimahanton		Demirdji Keuy	
Elévi		Kalé Kunéyi	
Djikmen		Kouzviran	
Roum		Tépé Keuy	
Soghoul-dama		Bazar maden	
Rakan		Abdal bazari	
Bélédjik		(Caza Baybourt)	61653
Bolakli		Halva maden	350
Balan		(Caza Akdagh maden)	
Omalohori		Carabir	
Ormanohori		Koullak	
Liamlatinon		Halhadji	
Livadia		Aktach	
Cara gheukeli		Patzatak	
Yirlik maden		Djikritzi	
Kizil Kaya		Gul punar	
Ghozonik		Dat deressi	
à reporter	26653	à reporter	62003

report	62003	report	62003
Keyichoglou	}	Sahina-déré	}
Yedi-chéchri		Evdji	
Kadi-Kichla		Djakal	
Deurgout		Hopouz	
Olondja		Dokouz	
Téké Kunéghi		Bahdjedjik	
Almalli		Sékékachi	
Kéysseri		Caradjoren	
Kouch-Kaya	}		}
à reporter		total	
	62003		64582

Exterminated by the confiscation of their fortunes, exile, violations, cold hunger, assassination and massacre.

dépouillés de leurs biens confisqués, morts en exil, par la faim et le froid, violés, pillés, assassinés, tués et massacrés.

Circumscription of the Metropolis of Rodopolis (Matzka).

Circonscription de la Métropole de Rodopolis (Matzka).

(du Caza de Toroul)		report	5700
Ishananton	}	Kestordos	206
Ypapanti		Hortokopi	123
Pistofanton		Mountantos	205
Tersanton		Sanoya	209
Zournadjanton		Sahnoyi-thera	953
Kopalanton		Spiléa-Havan	402
Pinatanton		Gumuchhané	}
Kozlaranton		et alentours	
(Caza Matzka)	4810	(Caza Yemoura)	16148
Yananton	279	Kospidi	1137
Daniaha	611	Scopia	194
à reporter	5700	total	17479

Exterminated by the confiscation of their fortunes, exile, violations, cold hunger, assassination and massacre.

dépouillés de leurs biens confisqués, morts en exil, par la faim et le froid, violés, pillés, assassinés, tués et massacrés.

Circumscription of the Metropolis of Colonias

Circonscription de la Métropole Colonias

(du Caza de Carahissar charki)		report	14890
Valdjana	1510	Aladjahan	794
Tronbdji	1058	Mondolas	550
Hahavla	456	Mentémeli	450
Alissor	889	(Caza Ebech)	16684
Isbahan mahlessi	726	In-onou	650
Caladjouk	155	Bazar beleu	450
Essola	175	Kiziki	750
Féyléri	807	Tchamli Kalé	450
(Caza Messoudié)	5776	Déré-Keuy	} 2464
Anastos	705	Keuv-dépé	
Camichli	955	Armout djayir	
Alissix	225	Kayali Kaya	
Hindjiri	550	Djetoura	
(Caza Kerdjéné)	8211	Gul-ali	
Cadi Keuy	950	Djélep	
Rifahie	4512	Caya-depé	
Condylia	610	Mourassi	}
Pistour	607	Ovadjouk	
		Courbaghi	}
à reporter	14890		
		total	21448

Exterminated by the confiscation of their fortunes, exile, violations, cold hunger, assassination and massacre.

dépouillés de leurs biens confisqués, morts en exil, par la faim et le froid, violés, pillés, assassinés, tués et massacrés.

*GENERAL DESCRIPTION
of the victims of Pontus
according to ecclesiastical provinces and Greek communities*

*TABLEAU GÉNÉRAL
des victimes du Pont
en provinces ecclésiastiques et communautés grecques*

Metropolises:	Communities:	Churches:	Schools:	Exterminated Population:
Métropoles:	Communautés:	Eglises:	Écoles:	Population détruite
Amassia	400	603	518	134078
Néocésarée	95	135	106	27216
Trébizonde	70	127	84	38434
Chaldée	145	182	152	64582
Rodopolis	41	53	45	17479
Colonia	64	74	55	21448
	<u>815</u>	<u>1134</u>	<u>960</u>	<u>303238</u>

Of this description, it is seen that 815 prospering communities have been totally ruined, all the Greek villages with their 1134 churches and 960 schools plundered and burnt, fortunes won by 500 years hard labours, remounting to more than 2 milliards of francs have been stolen and carried off and a Population of 303238 men has been exterminated by the fire and the steel. Many of them have been hanged or died by the cold. The massacres near Kavak, Djoomboosh han, Sélamélik and Kiz Alan and the slaughter of Ada, Karapertchine, Teké keuy, Merzifoun, the inhabitants of the last city having been exterminated in the building of the French School, and the numerous, hangings of Amassia serve as an undeniable proof of this extermination. These monstrous deeds : assassinations, violations, robberies, sequestrations, arbitrary confiscations of fortunes, and every kind of unheard of atrocities committed by the Turks whether Unionists or Kemalists are much more horrible than the massacres of Armenians in 1915.

De ce tableau il ressort que 815 communautés grecques florissantes ont été totalement détruites, tous les villages grecs avec leurs 1134 églises et 960 écoles sont pillés et mis en feu, des propriétés acquises depuis 500 ans et s'élevant à des milliards furent enlevées et volées et toute une population de 303238 personnes a été exterminée par le feu et le fer, le coup de fusil et la pendaison, la faim et le froid et à cet extermination servent des témoignages irrefutables les massacres en masse près de Cavak, Djimbouch han, Sélamelik et Kiz alan et les holocaustes à Ada, Carapertchine, Tekké keuy et Merzifoun, dans l'établissement même de l'école Française et les pendaisons innombrables d'Amassia, etc. Devant ces actes monstrueux, assassinats, viols, vols, séquestrations et confiscations arbitraires de biens et toutes sortes d'atrocités inouïes commises par les Turcs, Unionistes ou Kémalistes, surpassent de beaucoup en horreur les massacres Arméniens de 1915.

**A FEW SHORT NOTES OF THE TURKISH CRUELITIES
PERPETRATED AGAINST THE GREEKS OF THE
PONTUS (Turkish coast of the Black Sea)
DURING THE MONTHS OF JUNE,
JULY, AND AUGUST 1921.**

District of Trapezont - Sourmain-Riza.

Durig the month of July 1911, nearly the whole of the male population, between 16 and 50 years, was expatriated. On their way most of them were slaughtered.

District of Tripolis-Kerazond Boulant zak-Ordou.

Osman Agas, who is known and famous for his ferocity and his blood-thirsty instincts, after having murdered the greatest part of the notables, and robbed them of their fortunes, denorted, during the month of July, the male population to Harpout, Mamouret-oul-Azis, and Alpistan; while he shared the beautiful women with his fellow-partisans. Many of these unfortunate people were conveyed by the Tseddes into the mountains. Women and children, who are left unprovided for and completely denuded, perish from hunger.

From the 2500 Greeks of Tripolis, there are left only two hundred women and add children, and from 14,000 Greek in abitants of Kerazoud, only 4000 women and children are still alive.

The district of Fatsas and Oinoé equally invaded by Osman Agas suffered the same atrocities.

District Samsoun-Baffra.

In this distict the extermination was carried through more systematically & with more cruelty. The male population was deported in five convoys, the first of which counted 2000, the second 1901, the third once more 2000, and the fifth and sixth, 500 and 620 of these miserables. While these convoys went downward a hill, not far fror the little town of Kavak, situated at a distance of 8 hours from Samsoun, the Turkish escort suddenly fired at them, and thus they killed from the first convoy 330 and from the thirid 660 men. The losses of the other convoys are still unknown. The survivors, deprived of whatever they possessed, even of their clothes, were exiled to Malatia, Harpout, Mamouret-oul-Aziz, and Alpistan, more like phantoms than human beings.

The little village of Tzakaly, four hours from Samsoun, Osman Agas ordered the women and children (the men having been previously deported) to be locked up in some houses of the village, and there they were burnt alive.

**BREF RECIT DE QUELQUES-UNES des CRUAUTES
COMMISES par les TURCS contre L'HEL-
LENISME du PONT-EUXIN pendant les
MOIS de JUIN, JUILLET ET
AOUT 1921**

Au district de Trébizonde-Sourmainé-Riza.

Pendant les mois de Juillet 1921 toute la population mâle de 16 à 50 ans fut expatriée. En route la plupart d'entre eux furent massacrés.

Au district de Tripolis-Kérassunde-Boulantzag-Ordou.

Osman Agas déjà connu et renommé par sa férocité et par ses instincts sanguinaires, ayant assassiné la plus grande partie des notables et s'étant approprié leurs fortunes, déporta pendant le mois de Juillet la population mâle à Charpout, Mamouret-oul-Aziz et Alpistan; tandis que les belles femmes et les vierges furent partagées entre lui et ses partisans. Beaucoup de ces malheureuses furent entraînées par les Tseddés dans les montagnes. Les femmes et les enfants dépourvus de tout et dénudés complètement se meurent de faim. De 2500 Grecs de Tripolis il ne reste plus que 200 femmes et enfants et de 14000 habitants grecs de Kérassonde ne survivent que 4000 femmes et enfants.

Le district de Fatsa et Oinoé, envahi par Osman Agas, subit le sort de Kérassonde.

Dans le district de Samsoun-Baffra, l'extermination fut exécutée plus systématiquement et avec plus d'atrocités. La population mâle fut déportée en 5 convois, comprenant le premier 2000, le deuxième 1901, le troisième 2000, le quatrième et le cinquième 500 et 620 de ces malheureux. Non loin de la petite ville de Kavak, située à 8 heures de Samsoun, pendant que les convois descendaient une pente, les organes du pouvoir turc qui les accompagnaient, tirant incessamment sur eux tuèrent 330 du premier et 660 du troisième convois. On ignore les pertes des autres convois. Les survivants spoliés de tout ce qu'ils portaient, même de leurs habits, et ressemblant ainsi à des spectres errants, furent envoyés à Maladia, Charpout, Mamouret-oul-Aziz et Alpistan.

Dans le village de Tsakalli, à quatre heures de distance de Samsoun, Osman Agas fit enfermer les femmes et les enfants, (les hommes ayant été déportés d'avance) dans quelques maison du village et les y brûla vivantes.

Dans le village de Kavac il commit les mêmes horreurs. Seul un vieillard de 80 ans fut sauvé.

A Kavza il rassembla les femmes et les enfants au bord de la rivière, les massacra, et les jeta ensuite dans la rivière. Les villages grecs de ce district

In the village of Kavak he committed the same crimes; a single old of eighty was saved.

At Kavza he drove together the women and children on the banks of the river, where they were massacred and thrown into the river.

All the Greek villages of this district were laid in ashes. Eighteen brides and girls of the above villages were picked out by Osman Agas for their beauty, in order to be distributed to his fellow-criminals, who after having during several days satisfied their carnal appetites, shut them up in a house, and burnt them alive.

At Merzifond Osman Agas and his companions, after having completely bereaved all the Christians, put fire to the Greek and Armenian quarters. The scenes which took place in the course of the fire were heart appalling. All the exits are barricaded, and the miserables trying to escape, are either mercilessly killed, or thrown back into the fire, without distinction of women, children and old men. In the lapse of 5 hours 1800 houses together with their inhabitants, were burnt down. It is impossible to describe the orgies committed against the virgins and children. While they were performing these cruelties, they shouted ad their victims; «Where ara now your English, your Americans, and your Ghrist to help you?»

At Baffra, having extorted from every man, from 50 to 2000 pounds, they deported the male population and near the town they killed in a week's time 200 of them. Once the expatriation completed the soldiers together with the Turkish inhabitants plundered the houses and establishments of the Greeks. The pillage lasted for several days. The women and children who escaped from the massacre, are lacking of everything, even of their daily bread. Illnesses and hunger complete the total annihilation. All the Greek villages around Samsoun were laid in ashes; the fortunes of the Greeks robbed, the virgins and young boys dishonoured, and driven to the mountains. Many of the latter ones, in order to avoid the disgrace in the hands of the Turks, committed suicide. For the same reason, many parents killed their own daughters and children.

These are some of the statements, told by ocular witnesses, to the Central Council of the Pontus, in Athens.

A t h e n s , O c t o b e r 17th, 1921.

furent incendiés; dixhuit nouvelles-mariées et filles des villages ci devant, choisies d'Osman Agas comme les plus belles, furent distribuées aux chefs de sa bande, lesquels après avoir pendant plusieurs jours assouvis sur elles toutes leurs convoitises bestiales, les enfermèrent dans une maison de Kavza et les y firent brûler vivantes.

A Merzifoun Osman Agas et ses satellites, après avoir débouillé les chrétiens de tout ce qu'ils possédaient, firent mettre le feu aux quartiers grecs et arméniens. Il y eut des scènes horribles pendant l'incendie; toutes les sorties sont barrées et les malheureux qui essayent de se sauver, sont ou tués, ou bien impitoyablement rejetés dans le feu, sans distinction de femmes, d'enfants et de vieillards. Mille huit cents maisons avec leurs habitants furent brûlées en 5 heures. Il est impossible de décrire les orgies imprudentes contre les vierges et les enfants. Pendant qu'ils les commettaient, ils disaient à leurs victimes cyniquement. «Où sont maintenant vos Anglais, vos Américains et votre Jésus Christ?»

A Baffra, après avoir extorqué de la population mâle de 50 à 2000 livres de chacun, ils les firent déporter, et non loin de la ville, ils en tuèrent 2000 dans une semaine. Après l'extermination les organes du pouvoir avec les habitants turcs pillèrent les maisons et les établissements des Grecs. Ce pillage dura pendant des jours entiers. Les femmes et les enfants échappés au massacre manquent de tout, même du pain quotidien. Les maladies et la faim parachèvent le complet anéantissement.

Tous les villages grecques des environs de Samsoun furent incendiés; les habitants débouillés de leurs fortunes; les vierges et les garçons furent déshonorés et enlevés dans les montagnes. Plusieurs d'entre elles ne voulant subir le déshonneur, se suicidèrent en se pendant. Beaucoup de parents en ne supportant pas à voir leurs filles et leurs enfants être déshonorés dans les mains des Turcs, les tuèrent eux-mêmes.

D'après les dépositions des témoins oculaires recueillies par le Conseil Central du Pont-Euxin à Athènes.

A t h è n e s le 15 Octobre 1921

SOME SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES TO THE ABOVE:

The systematical annihilation of the Christian populations of the Pontus still continues.

At Alatzam, a little town at 27 klm, from Samsoun, the remaining 1600 women and children were deported to the inner parts of the country. They already arrived at Boivat, 127 klm. from Alatzam. On their way most of them died from illnesses and bad treatments. The beautiful women and virgins suffered in public the greatest dishonours from the police which was escorting them. Their place of destination is Osmantzihg, at 120 klm. from Angora.

The death from starvation.

Under pain of imprisonment it is prohibited to sell bread or any other food to the Christians. Thus these miserables are condemned to the terrible death from starvation. In vain they supplicate for a liece of bread, offering whatever precious they still possess. In vain they implored in the streets the charity of the Turks. The latter assisted with pleasure and satisfaction to the death of their victims.

In the orphanage of Baffra 17 orphans who died from starvation remained unburied for several days, as the burial was prohibited. Finally, as through the discomposition of the corpses the bad smell grew intolerable, the Turkish authorities permitted the interment of all of them together in a ditch of the Greek cemetery. The bodies of the poor little martyrs were previously dragged along the streets with stings round their necks.

A t h e n s, September 25nd 1921.

NOTES SUPPLÉMENTAIRES DU CI-DEVANT BREF RÉCIT

L'extermination systématique de la population chrétienne de la région du Pont-Euxin continue :

A Alatzam, petite ville à 27 km. de Samsoun, les 1600 femmes et enfants survivants furent déportés à l'intérieur. Ils sont déjà à Boivat, 127 km. d'Alatzam. En route la plupart sont morts à la suite de maladies et de mauvais traitements. Les belles femmes et les vierges subirent publiquement les plus grands déshonneurs par les gendarmes qui les escortaient. Leurs lieux de destination est Osmantzig, à 120 km. d'Angora.

La mort par la faim. Sous peine d'emprisonnement il est interdit de vendre du pain ou n'importe quelle autre nourriture aux chrétiens. De cette façon les malheureux sont condamnés à l'horrible mort par la faim. En vain ils supplient pour un morceau de pain, en offrant tout ce qu'ils leur reste encore de précieux. Ils se traînent dans les rues, en implorant en vain la miséricorde des Turcs. Les Turcs voyent avec plaisir et volupté leurs victimes rendre en chemin leur dernier soupir. Dans l'orphelinat de Baffra 17 orphelins sont morts de faim, et sont restés pendant plusieurs jours sans être inhumés, leur enterrement étant interdit. Mais à la fin à la suite de la décomposition l'odeur des cadavres devenant insupportable, les autorités turques permirent l'enterrement de tous ensemble dans une fosse creusée dans le cimetière grec. Les corps de ces petits martyrs du Pont furent traînés dans les rues avec des cordes nouées autour de leurs cous.

Athènes le 22 Septembre 1921.

**THE TRAGEDY OF BAFBRA IN PONTUS
BY AN EYE-WITNESS WHO ESCAPED THE MASSACRE
OF BAFBRA AND WAS RESCUED WITH 100 OTHERS
ON A SAILING SHIP TO MEDEA IN THRACE.
TRANSLATED FROM THE TURKISH TEXT WRITTEN
IN GREEK CHARACTERS.**

On the 5th of July 1921, Turkish troops consisting of 10,000 men and assisted by the Musulman peasants began to attack the Greek villages of Baffra. What then took place in indescribable.

A succession of acts of incendiarism, shooting, slaying, hanging and outraging has lasted up to the 5th of June. During this period all the Greek villages of the district without exception were turned to heaps of ruins, and very few of the inhabitants escaped death so lavishly sown by the proverbial cruelty of the Turk. The inhabitants of the Greek village Mooamli, three hours from Baffra, were all, 250 in number, shut in the house of Dzigalougrou and burnt alive. The same fate awaited the villages Sourmeli, Akkonney, kizi-giol & Ada in the district of Amisos. Such was the horror of these savage scenes that many Turkish soldiers fainted, but when revived, were forced again by their officers to continue their duty. Many Greek peasants, who by miracle escaped death were seen at Baffra hopelessly insane. The Government pretended to be indifferent because, as it was proved afterwards, the same fate awaited the town of Baffra. The Greeks of Baffra no longer hoping to save the villages tried if possible to save those in the town. With this object in view they promised big ransom to Zemil Bey, under-Governor of Baffra, and to other officials. Zemil Bey gave assurances on his word of honour that Baffra ran no danger. Unfortunately in this case as in numerous others before, it was proved that honour and Turkish nature are incompatible things.

Driving out the inhabitants of Baffra

On the 5th/18th of June 1921, Saturday morning, the town of Baffra was surrounded by troops and armed Baffrian Turks, Companies consisting of Turks, Albanians Lazoes, and led by gendarmes were suddenly scattered in the Christian parishes where they demanded the surrender of the men of each family. Without delay they took their prisoners to the Police station and let the Government-Agents despoil the houses. The courage and the self-sacrifice of the Greek women of Baffra, during these critical moments, is beyond description. Although they were submitted for whole days to unheard of tortures, no one was induced to reveal the hiding place of her husband or neighbour. At the risk of their lives these heroic women had many neighbours hidden in their own houses. This is how several men managed to

escape the Turkish Police. But those who were by chance arrested or caught while in a state of fainting, were shut immediately in the courtyard of the Church and then taken to the opposite side of the river, without being allowed to get clothes or food. From there, these victims about 535 men, were tied back to back and taken to Soulou Dere of the village of Elezli and imprisoned in the Church. Among the prisoners were priests and the notables Murat Dzelepoglou & Basid Karassavaoglou. The keys of the Church were delivered to the under-Governor of Baffra. In the meantime, the inhabitants of the surrounding villages, by order of their notables Nevrisin Mehmet & Tiralizaté Mehmet, armed to teeth encircled the Church. Firstly the prisoners were stripped of their clothes and robbed of all they possessed. The seven priests were killed by an axe at the entrance of the Church. Perhaps nothing in History ever occurred so tragic as the funeral service and the appropriate sermon by the priest Papayanni in anticipation of the fate which awaited them. After the massacre of the seven priests, the troops and the armed peasants climbed the walls of the Church and fired from there, then the bayonet and the axe were utilised. One of the martyrs, named Nicolas Jordanoglou offered his last Ltq. 300 for the privilege of being shot instead of any other kind of death. Four wounded, the only ones who miraculously escaped and fled by night to Nepien (mount) the centre of the Greek refugees narrated the above verbatum.

Second convoy

This included 500 Baffrian Greeks, two of them being the well known merchants George Kouzlou and Kyriako Solomonoglou. Kouzlou killed on the way and his head was taken to the under-Governor of Baffra. All the others were shut in the Church of the village Selamelik & burned alive except a few who escaped and reported the fact. Meantime researches within the town were carried on more assiduously. Buildings were demolished in search of refugees. But none were discovered except those who surrendered from panic. The under-Governor repeatedly invited with threats all the escaped male population to surrender immediately to the local authorities but without effect. Many men perceiving the danger of remaining longer in the town ran during the night through the military zone which closely encircled the town and reached with deranged minds their companions at Nepien. The narrator of this tragical record is one of the first who escaped. During the exit many men were killed, but about 500 women and children were saved by the help of forthcoming companions from Nepien. At this unexpected turn of things the Governor in order to be more sure of its object conceived the plan of dividing the remainder of the male population into two categories—the one comprising men subject to military service and the other men to be exiled. It was then proclaimed that those who were

subject to military service should present themselves at once to the military authorities in order to be sent to their respective regiments. Failing immediate appearance they would be classed among those to be exiled. Upward of 500 young men between 15-35 of age, were taken in by the assurances of the proverbial turkish treachery and presended themselves no the recruit offices of Baffra. Simultaneously the police proceeded to arrest all those belonging to the other category. This the third convoy was made up from 400 recruits and 280 exiles, in all 680. This included well known men like the banker Demosthenes Dilmitoglou, Abraham Mavrides, Pantelakis Azzoglou, Aristides Hadji Savas, etc. mostly merchants. The place of martyrdom was the Church of the village Kodje-sou but as none escaped we know neither details not the manner of their destruction.

Fourth convoy

This consisted of 35 persons among whom the merchants Anastasios Azzoglou & Constantine Azzoglou. It is not known why the Turks, after having, though their duplicity, exterminated savagely the greatest part of the greek population, thought it necessary to make sure that this small and insignificant last convoy should be taken safely to the place of exile. This was a town near Marash called Elvistan where the exiled arrived and telegraphed to friends.

After the extermination of the Greek population Turkish cruelty found vent in the relics of the Armenians, who survived the relentless persecutions organised during the European war by the bloodthirsty soul of the Turk.

The orgies enacted after the elimination of the males are indescribable. After a certain time, the Turks began to drive away also the women and children; Needless to say they did so in the most brutal manner. An adept of artistic ruin and desolation, the Turks find untbought of methods for stamping out peoples whose sole mistake is to be of another religion than his, and to be imbued by an unquenchable zeal for progress. This latter characteristic especially enragec always the dying Conqueror. Groups of 1000 to 1500 women and children wers arrested and shut in the courtyard of the Chursh of Baffra, were kept there for days without food and without being permitted to sell their household things to procures some food, were stripped of all their clothes, outraged, and then sent like a herd of animals to Kastamoni. Rainy days were always preferred for these expeditions, the Turkish cruelty finding this more to the point.

Confiscation of properties, wholesale mascacre, inhuman extenmination of women and children by the method of exile, these are the elements of a faint description of the situation of Baffra and round it.

John Dilmitoglou notable of Baffra, escaped to Medea in Thrace.

Athens 13 October 1921.

THE TRAGICAL EVENTS OF OINOÉ (CUNIA) OF PONTUS.

After the complete destruction of the prospering city of Baffra the Turks continue their work of ravage.

On the month of September 1921 the bands of Mustafa Kemal have massacred all the male population of Oinoé. The small quantity of the men who had been able, to escape this slaughter took refuge on the mountains where they will surely die on account of the persecution, the cold, and the lack of food.

The Turk gendarms set fire to the forests in order to oblige them to leave the dens where they are hidden.

This massacre organised by the official authorities having been carried out Mustafa Kemal ordered the deportation of the remaining boys and women. The women knowing well the fate which was waiting them: dishonour, outrage and violation accompanied by the death, preferred like the virgins of Kerassunde, these poor victims of the famous ruffian Osman Agha, to suicide. So pressing to their bosom their boys and their younger brothers climbed on a rock near the seashore and threw themselves in the abyss.

Central Council of Pontus.

Papargipoulo Street 15.

A t h e n s the 1st December 1921.

LES ÉVÈNEMENTS TRAGIQUES D'OINOÉ DU PONT.

Après la destruction complète de la florissante ville de Baffra les Turcs continuent leur oeuvre de ravage. Ainsi au mois de Septembre 1921 les bandes de Mustafa Kémal ont massacré toute la population mâle de la ville d'Oinoé. Le peu d'hommes qui a pu échappé à ce carnage s'est réfugié sur les montagnes, où les attend la mort à cause de la persécution, du froid et de manque de nourriture.

Les gendarmes turcs incendient les forêts à fin de les forcer à quitter les cavernes où se sont réfugiés.

Peu de temps après ce massacre, organisé par les autorités officielles, Mustafa Kémal ordonna la déportation de ce qui restait femmes et enfants. Les femmes connaissant bien le sort qui les attendait c. a. d. déshonneur, outrage, viol et ensuite la mort préférèrent, selon l'exemple des vierges de Kérassunde, victimes du fameux scélérat Osman Agha, de se suicider. Prenant ainsi dans les bras leurs enfants et leurs petits frères montèrent sur un rocher au bord de la mer et se précipitèrent dans la mer après avoir auparavant lancé leurs enfants et frères dans l'abîme !

Conseil Central du Pont

Rue Papargipoulo 15.

A t h è n e s, le 1 Décembre 1921.

Liste copied from the Turkish new papers «Echali» in Samsoun, Sept. 25th.

*The condemned as creators of the Republic of the Pontus.
The condemned to death already executed.*

Liste copié du journal turc «Echali» le 12]25 Septem. 1921 à Samsoun.

*Les condamnés comme créateurs de la République du Pont.
Les condamnés à mort déjà exécutés.*

Basilios Papadopoulos, journaliste
Eleft. Tersimanoglou, commerçant
K. Konstantinidès, agent de Régie
Laurentios Tasdjoglou, avocat
Alex. Charalamboglou,
Gharalambosoglou Gergy (Baffra)
Greg. Gregoriadès, commerçant
Alex. Ichtiaroglou, commerçant
Théologe Dimitriadès, pharmacien
Théagène Enfieljoglou, commerçant
Christ. Christoforides, pharmacien
Sabbas Antonoglou, commerçant
Ilias Panajotoglou
Théodore Jankoglou
Karpaserioglou
Panajotis Kandelanaptis
Const. Bapazoglou, agent d'assur.
Periklès Nikolaïdès, commerçant
Platon Yelkendjoglou, »
Sokrate Skenderoglou, »
Themistocles Antonoglou, »
Georges Pyrloglou, »
Nikolas Théologlou, »
Hadjis Tsinekoglou
Const. Hadjis Charalamboglou
Const. Tsinekoglou, cultivateur
Christos Georgoglou, cafetier
Stavros Kouzoundjoglou
Démètre Alexiades, commerçant
Themist. Xythias
Sophoclès Antavaloglou, banquier
Charal. Panteloglou, commerçant
Paris Chamladjis, médecin
Pericles Koudjoukdjak, médecin
Georges Isavouzoglou, commerçant
Georges Savaoglou
P. Papadopoulos, dir. Banque Ott.
Georges Yelkendjoglou, commerc.
Charal. Grégoriadès, médecin
Paul Raphaeloglou, médecin
Nikol. Jordanoglou, agent de Régie
Jean Bourdeuroglou, commerçant

Plato Nikoléoglou, prêtre à Samsoun
Lazare Arzoglou, commerçant
Michalakis Antonoglou
Jean Mavrides, commerçant
Alex. Ordeuloglou, pharmacien
Thémist. Jordanides, professeur
Panajotis Lambroglou
Charalam. Karakasoglou
Adamant. Preoumdjenides
Abraham Chrysafides, médecin
Anestis Melides, commerçant
Jean Antavaloglou, commerçant
Antoine Hadji-Antonoglou, commer.
Anastase Jetejoglou
Démètre Papazoglou, médecin
Antoine Jinoglou
Pantelis Arzoglou, commerçant
Jordan Katemdjoglou, éphore d'egl.

**The condemned to death by
contumace**

**Les condamnés à mort par
contumace**

Théodore Arzoglou, ancien député
Siméon Ichtiaroglou, commerçant
Paraskevas Yelkendjoglou, »
Démosthène Lazarides, commerc.
Athanace Bravos, médecin. suj. grec
Georges Bekiaris, sécret. Metropol.
Paul Tsumdjoglou, professeur
Achille Atactides, secrétaire
Alex. Patzaidès
Amas. Sérmanos, Archévêque
Théologos Michailides, commerçant
Ektor Deirmdjoglou, »
Jean Zacharopoulos, »
Paul Pavlides, commerçant

**To 15 years penal servitude
A 15 ans de travaux forcés**

Grégoire comptable de la Régie
Simeon Pavlides, avocat

Basil Karatanglis, mort en prison

Elias Charitides, médecin

Georges Hadji Antonoglou

Lazare Sabbauoglou

Stavros Arzoumamouloclou

Dead in prison

Morts en prison

Zilon Evtthemios, Evêque

Andr. Kollaros

Pantelis, employé à la métropole

The condemned in Amassia to death already executed

the 8 September 1921

Les condamnés à mort à Amassia déjà exécutés le 8 Sept. 1921

Charalampe Tacalof

Couyoumdjoglou

Theocharidis

Youvanaki

Georgi

Lambrianos

Anastase

Symeonaki

Syméon Ananiadis

Paul Panaoglou

Lazare Terzoglou

Emmanet Horhoroglou

P. Ovitaoglou

Stavros Higalas

Vassiloglou

Philippe Théophilidis

Issaak Tocatoglou

Théophilidis

Loidas

Georges Papamarcon

Konstantin Minaoglou

Savas Polychronoglou

Minas Yanioglou

Stavros Toticoglou

Nicolas Toticoglou

Christos Yanéoglou

Hercule Telnaiglou

Jean Yorgi oglou

Anesti Kyriakoglou

Constantin Nicolaoglou

Jourdain Lefteroglou

An. Konstantinoglou

Eustache Michailoglou

Christos Hadjoglou

Photas Lazareoglou

Hadji Dimitri Yanéoglou

Georges

Basile Anastassoglou

Dimit Yanéoglou

Philippe, son fils

Hampo Constantinoglou

Kyriaco Lazaroglou

Jean Dimitroglou

Pericles Papailioglou

Charilaos Ilioglou

Basil Kyriacoglou

Savas Timoglou

Elie Yaroglou

Georges Constantinoglou

David Kyriacoglou

Kyriaco Yanéoglou

Emanet Savaoglou

Sava Constantinoglou

Paul Vassiloglou

Georges Ouzoun Savaoglou

Efthimios Aliacozoglou

Christos Aliacozoglou

Georges Carassavaoglou

Josephe Constantinoglou

Anesti Hadjoglou

Eustache Constantinoglou

Athanasse Palassiloglou

Anastasse Totoroglou

Anesti Michailoglou

Panicaoglou

Yani Panagiotoglou

Ioakim Savvaoglou

Emmanuel Hadjoglou

Paras Savaoglou

Christos Pavlosoglou

Georges Stavrosoglou

Stavri Lefteroglou

Théodore Lefteroglou

Georges-oglou

Istil

Christo Ilioglou

Panagiote Pavloglou

Kyriaco Totoroglou

Youvan Yanioglou

Benjamin Caloudioglou

Lazare Cabriiloglou

Gabriel son fils

Cyriaco Symeonoglou

Theogon Kyriacoglou

Stavros Iordanoglou

Georica Dimitroglou

Arméniens.

Mikirdidj Topadjoglou

Nichan Kircoroglou

Avedis Garapetoglou.

Liste copied from the Turkish news-papers "Echali,, in Samsoun the 4 Oct. 1921.

Condemned to death already executed.

Liste copiée du journal turc "Echali,, le 4 Octobre 1921.

Condamnés à mort déjà exécutés.

- 1) Mathieu Coffidès, ex-député de Trébizonde dans le parlement Ottoman.
- 2) Nicolas Capétanidès, directeur du journal «Epohi» à Trébizonde
- 3) Alex. Acritidès, industriel.
- 4) Georges Theodorou, négociant à Kérassounde.
- 5) Jourdain, fils de Capetan Yanné négociant à Kérassounde.
- 6) Jean Constantinou.
- 7) Georges Pavlou.
- 8) Spyros, fils de Capitan Yanni, secrétaire de la Métropole.
- 9) Abraam Tocatlidis, négociant à Ordou.
- 10) Epaminondas, fils de Hadji Grégoriou à Ordou.

The condemned to death by contumace.

Les condamnés à mort par contumace

- 1) L'Archevêque de Trébizonde Monseigneur Chryssanthos.
- 2) L'Archevêque de Néocesarée Monseigneur Polycarpus.
- 3) L'Archevêque de Haldias Monseigneur Lavrentios.
- 4) C. Constantinidès, de Kerassounde, banquier à Marseille.
- 5) Aristode G. Néophytos, publiciste, de Kerassounde.
- 6) Michel Mavridès, négociant. de Kerassounde.
- 7) Pelopidas Couridis, négociant » »
- 8) Char. Hadji Eleftheriadis, » » »
- 9) Aristide Delicaris, » » »
- 10) Constantin Atmadjidis, » » »
- 11) Léonidas Yassonidis, avocat
- 12) Nicolas Yassonidis, négociant
- 13) Léonidas Atmadjidis, »
- 14) Savas Michailoglou, »
- 15) Georges » » »
- 16) Georges Galevopoulos, »
- 17) Jean Eleftheriadis de Kérassounde.
- 18) Théodore Amirzoglou,
- 19) Dr. Charalampe d'Ordou
- 20) Sekeriadis, directeur de la Banque Ottoman à Ordou
- 21) Thémistocle Pasiadis
- 22) Paul Mavridis
- 23) Papa Théodore, locum-tenens de' l' Archevêque à Ordou
- 24) Constantin, fils de Papa Théodore
- 25) Michel Galinos médecin.
- 26) Papa Joachim, d' Aīvali, Evêque d'Apolloniades.

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